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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 2ND, 1908.

AUSTRALIA advances. We have heard recently of the Colony's naval enterprise, and the latest mail brings word of military reforms in the island continent, projected in the press, if not actually mooted by the legislators. The hitherto existing Defence Act, practically upset in Australia the principle which stands in the way of compulsory training in the Mother Country, although it did not provide for the training of a single unit. According to a Sydney writer, it "specified in cold blood the different drafts in which the manhood of the country—absolutely untrained—would be rushed to the front." Now it appears it is to give place to a system entirely reconstituted. Details are still to come, but from the published comments it is possible to glean a conception of some of the ideas that confront those who are leading the van of the new Imperialistic (or national?) movement in the Colony. One idea that might have been expected from a community so imbued with the democratic spirit promises an army modelled on a mixture of primitive American and late Boer simplicity. "All the tinsel and music and ceremony of the military life will be stripped away—the bright uniforms, the bands, the ceremonial of saluting." We concur with the view of the "Lone Hand" that this would be "hardly wise." No doubt in some armies too much attention has been paid to technique, and the science of manslaughter could have been developed without so much devotion to a "goose step" marching and pipeplay parades. It is im-

portant to recognise, however, that the democratic ideal, beautiful as it appears in the eyes bent on the sacred liberty of the individual, cannot be fitted anywhere into the organization of a properly disciplined and effective fighting force. A consistent democrat cannot be a good soldier, any more than a consistently selfish person can be a good Christian. Old-fashioned military traditions on which time and money is still wasted could probably be pruned with advantage, but the reformers should go very deliberately and cautiously to work in this direction. No coldly democratic philosophy or logical formula can adequately account for the spinal thrill that agitates the average man who hears his national anthem or some familiar military march played in certain circumstances; and yet that thrill is a symptom of an emotion that inspires deeds of patriotism and "derring-do," and it has to be taken into account. Half a hundred men with a good officer, habituated by a long training to the unanimity or discipline that ensues such "mummies" as saluting, regimental colour bearing, and so on, will beat hundreds of untrained units assembled in a mob that follows, if it follows at all, some chance-chosen bull-wether of the flock, according as the dictates of its individual intelligence permit. These things are not mere devices to attract recruits; they form the soldiers' ritual of duty, and appeal, it may be only subconsciously, to the most intellectually alert as well as to the most phlegmatic unit of the corps. Even masculine human nature "is a feminine and self-contradictory sort of thing" which means that there are hidden well-springs of feeling and motive that logic may not approve but common-sense reason must take into account. American democratic ideals long ago encountered this obstacle, and failed to remove it; they had to creep under it. So will Australian democracy, if it wants to achieve effective forces of defence.

H. E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. T. H. King to act as assistant superintendent of police with effect from the 22nd ult.

The name of Dr. George Peters Caldwell, who qualified at the University of Harvard, U.S.A., in 1870, has been added to the register of medical and surgical practitioners qualified to practise medicine and surgery in the Colony.

Mr. J. L. McPherson gave a very interesting account of a trip which he made up the North River to Hankow at the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Sat. night. His lecture, which was illustrated with beautiful time light effects, was much enjoyed.

The Welsh community in Hongkong celebrated St. David's Day on Saturday. Besides the football match between teams representing the Principality and England, which is reported elsewhere, there was a dinner in the Hongkong Hotel at night at which the Hon. Mr. Ross Davies presided.

Demonstrations in favour of universal suffrage took place at Solingen on January 27, when, at the conclusion of a Social Democratic meeting, bands numbering thousands paraded the streets. The crowds were dispersed by police and gendarmes with drawn swords. Ultimately all traffic in the streets was stopped in order to prevent a demonstration in front of the Rathaus, where the Emperor's birthday was being celebrated.

The Maxim gun competition for the Gagepne shield took place at Tai Hang Range on Saturday afternoon. This year there was apparent a greater rivalry among the four Volunteer Artillery companies and the four guns were fully manned. The shooting was good and the handling of the guns was very praiseworthy. Major Chapman, the commandant, and Captain Thomson, the adjutant, refereed, but their decision is not yet known.

The Republican party in Portugal addressed on January 27, a manifesto to the country, declaring that the dictatorship, after suppressing constitutional liberty, had now embarked upon a course of persecution. It further stated that it was Monarchist oppression, and not the individual members of the Monarchy, that the Republicans desired to suppress. It concluded as follows: "The Republican cause is the sacred cause of independence and the dignity of the Fatherland."

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A good start has been made at St. Petersburg with regard to building new vessels for the Russian Navy. Two battleships, two armoured cruisers, and two mining transports have been laid down in the Baltic Yard and the Admiralty Yard, which belong to the Ministry of Marine. Russia's new armoured cruiser "Admiral Makharoff," which has been built in the Seyde shipbuilding yard, near Toulon, has just gone through her official trial trip of six hours at the speed of 14 knots. The Belleville boilers, of the economizing type, developed about 3,300 horse-power, with a consumption of 535 grammes per horse-power.

Shipowners have raised an interesting legal conundrum for the consideration of the Board of Trade. Hitherto that department seems to have thought itself fully authorised to charge to the General Lighthouse Fund any sums experimentally expended in connection with the provision of submarine signals. A question has now been raised as to whether there is power to do this. The monies which form this fund represent an impost levied on merchant shipping for the lighting and buoying of the coast, and there is, it has been urged, all the difference between a system designed to give warning by illumination and by buoying and one which depends for its success upon submarine bells. The point, it is said, is likely to be referred to the law officers of the Crown. Shipowners have always objected to being called upon to light the coast for the benefit of His Majesty's Navy, as well as for foreign shipping. They now strongly object to have to pay for submarine warnings as well.

VOLUNTEER CHURCH PARADE.

The Hongkong Volunteer Corps had another church parade yesterday, the second within a month. On this occasion the volunteers, to the number of about 70, went to the Union Church, where the Rev. C. H. Hickling officiated. The service was of a very appropriate nature, the hymns being well selected. The opening hymn was "Praise to our God, whose boundless hand prepared of old our glorious land," and this was followed by the devotional song "O beautiful, our country," being succeeded by the hymn "Together for our Empire now we pray" and the devotional song "Who will say the world is dying."

The preacher based his remarks on the text Deuteronomy 28th, 47 and 48, "Because thou servedst not the Lord thy God with joyfulness and with gladness of heart, for the abundance of all things, therefore shalt thou serve thine enemies which the Lord shall send against thee." At the outset he expressed delight at seeing the Hongkong Volunteers worshipping with them that morning and said that that led one to think nationally and imperially, especially on our British Empire amidst the abundance of all things. Proceeding, he pointed out that at the end of the 16th century Britain had no possessions outside Europe. Then the defeat of the Spanish Armada announced to the world that Britain could live on the sea, and the policy of Cromwell in building up the navy led Britain to take the stand which decided for her future her gigantic dimensions. Having indicated the expansion of Britain from the 17th century till the present time, and how a great band of Anglo-Saxon civilisation stretched round the world, he said that Britain had not only increased in territory and in riches during those ten generations but had acquired something of a national conscience. If God, he continued, had spoken to a nation He had spoken to us. If ever He set apart a people for the service of God and man He had surely chosen Great Britain. The growth of this empire was not a matter for pride and self glorification but rather for thanksgiving and for some heart searching. God's elections were not merely privileges but calls for service. What, he asked, was this service of God which was asked and which lay at the basis of national prosperity. It was acknowledgment of God in worship, either personal or social. After showing that when a nation departed from the service of the Lord disaster followed, and instancing the history of the Jews, of Portugal, Spain and France in proof of his assertion, the preacher quoted Professor Seeley's remark that "religion is the great state building principle" and went on to urge his hearers to take up the service of God. As patriots they needed to set about leading good lives, the cultivation of Christian neighbourliness, the cultivation of a love of right, the cultivation of humanity, and the cultivation of good all round.

At the conclusion of the service the Volunteers marched back to the headquarters where they were dismissed. They were accompanied to the church by the band of the Middlesex Regiment. Major Chapman was in command and the other officers present were Captain Thomson, adjutant, Captain Armstrong, Lieutenants Northcote, Nicholson, Crake, Kennel.

LIFE-SAVING EXTRAORDINARY.

What, we believe, must be a unique experience in the annals of life-saving happened recently to a British traveller in central China. His route lay one day from Nankang to Kuning over rough mountainous country in the (present) depth of winter. Arrived at the latter place towards midnight, he found that two of his coolies were missing and started off shortly after daybreak to find them. They were discovered lying on the path and frozen rigid. There was still life in the bodies, however, and attempts at resuscitation were successful after a few hours. Our traveller returned to Kuning late in the afternoon, and was there met with the intelligence that two others of his party were dead. Sure enough they were found to all outward appearances asphyxiated, lying in a room in which they had gone to sleep with a charcoal fire burning and all ventilation excluded. Without a moment's hesitation they were bundled out into the snow, ice was put into their mouths, and everything calculated to give a shock to their system was done. Once again his efforts were successful, and our traveller was able to resume his journey with a full retinue. —N.C. Daily News.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

ATTEMPT ON THE SHAH.

LONDON, March 1st.
An attempt was made to murder the Shah of Persia by bomb throwing. Twelve were killed.

THE CONGO TROUBLE.

LONDON, March 1st.
Belgium resents British interference in the Congo Free State.

WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

LONDON, March 1st.
The second reading of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill has been carried by a majority of 179, but it is expected that the bill will be shelved.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 1st.
Pauline Lucca is dead.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

GERMAN POLAND.

LONDON, February 27th.
Herr Armin in the Upper Prussian Diet, during a debate on the Polish Expropriation Bill, declared that a peaceful policy would not solve the Polish problem, and that the plantation of German agriculturalists was the only effective plan. Prince Buelow said he would take over Prince Bismarck's Polish policy as a sacred inheritance.

LATER.
The Prussian Diet has adopted the Polish Expropriation Bill as framed by the Government, rejecting the Committee's amendment.

THE CONGO FREE STATE.

LONDON, February 27th.
Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons, said that the Congo Free State had forfeited all rights to international recognition, and if the Belgian Parliament closes the present session without taking over the State on satisfactory terms, Britain was prepared to take separate action on behalf of British treaty rights, and might raise the question whether our consent to import duties, the revenue of which should be devoted to the welfare of the natives, had not been obtained under false pretences.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

LONDON, February 27th.
A White Book has been issued on the opium question, extending from 20th September 1906 to 11th February 1908. The India Office, in a despatch to the Foreign Office, asks for information concerning the Chinese measures to restrict the importation of Persian, Turkish, and other opium, and suggests that China shall define the powers of the Provincial Government regarding taxes on imported opium.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, February 28th.
Mr. Asquith has introduced a Licensing Bill which provides for a progressive reduction of licences in the next 14 years, and involves the extinction of 30,000 others. The provisions of the Bill are most stringent.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

LONDON, February 28th.
Reuters' Agency in Teheran wires that two bombs were thrown on the roof of the Shah's motorcar, killing the three outriders and wounding the chauffeur and twenty others. The Shah was not in the motorcar but occupied a carriage at some distance behind it. The Shah reached the palace in safety.

THE NEW LICENSING BILL.

LONDON, February 28th.
Mr. Asquith's Bill is the chief topic on the Stockmarket; business in Brewery shares is at a complete standstill, and though Brewery securities are practically still unnegotiable, nominal quotations show an appreciation of £25,000,000 as compared with yesterday.

H.K.T.C.
"Ailes" won in the championship class yesterday, but "Dione," stands first in the championship. "Kathleen" was first in the one design class. Our report is held over.
H.K.T.C.
"Astoria" won the Elliot Cup yesterday. Detailed report will appear in to-morrow's issue.

PORTUGAL'S CALAMITY.

REQUIEM MASS.

Hongkong, with its large Portuguese community, paid its tribute to the memory of the late King Carlos of Portugal and his son the Crown Prince, the victims of the tragedy which shocked the civilised world a few weeks ago, and on Saturday morning requiem mass for the repose of the souls of the King and the Prince was held in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception of Hongkong. The ceremony was not the mere tribute of the people who call Portugal their fatherland, but was of an official nature, all the leading officials of the Colony being present.

The interior of the Cathedral was decorated in black and white, and an imposing catafalque, draped in black and silver, was raised in the centre of the nave. A black canopy, supported by black columns, stood above the catafalque, and under it rested two crows on black velvet cushions. The catafalque also bore the royal arms of Portugal, while the photographs of the royal victims, in frames draped with black, faced the congregation. Three wreaths of great beauty, lay at the base of the catafalque. One of white lilies was from Mr. Romano and had this inscription in Portuguese on the purple silk band: "In testimony of profound grief and eternal gratitude—Conselheiro Consul-General Agostinho Guilherme Romano." The second was from the members of the Lusitano Club, and the third was sent by the directors of the Portuguese Library. It was a very artistic production and bore the following dedication: "A memoria de S. M. D. Carlos I., Presidente Honorario de Bibliotheca Lusitana de S. A. o Principe Real, Offerece a Bibliotheca da Bibliotheca."

The arrangements for the service were in the hands of a local committee which issued the invitations, in conjunction with the Consul-General for Portugal. Special arrangements had to be made for the conducting of the service, and needless to say, these were of the most complete nature. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lugard arrived at the appointed time and were received by the Portuguese Consul-General and the Committee of the Service. In the seats below the chancel sat those specially invited. In the front row were H.E. the Governor, Lady Lugard, H.E. Major General Broadwood, Commodore Stokes, and Mrs. Stokes, and behind them Captain Taylor, A.D.C. to the Governor, Mr. A. J. Broadwood, Private Secretary, Capt. Synnot (member of the General's staff), Capt. Heathcote, A.D.C. to Major-General Broadwood, and Lieut. Blanchflower, R.N., Private Secretary to the Commodore. The third row was reserved for members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, those present being the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Osborne and the Hon. Mr. Wei Yik. Opposite was seated General Romane who was accompanied by Capt. Monteiro, representing the Governor of Macao, and Rev. Father Lucas, who was present on behalf of the ecclesiastical body of the Portuguese Colony. Then followed the Consular officials—Chevalier Z. Volpielli (Italy) and Madame Volpielli, Dr. Amos P. Wilder, (U.S.A.), Mons. A. Pierre Marty (Spain) and Madame Marty, Mr. Brebosia (Belgium), Mr. G. Friesland (Denmark), Dr. E. A. Voroshah (Germany), Mr. F. Winkler (Austria-Hungary) Mr. F. Barretto (Mexico), Mr. P. Kramer (Vice-Consul for France). The seats allocated to members of the Committee were placed after those for the consuls and were occupied by: Mr. J. J. Leiria (vice-president) and Mrs. Leiria, Mr. F. J. V. Jorge (vice-president) and Mrs. Jorge, Messrs. A. M. C. Silva (hon. secretary), A. M. Roza Pereira (hon. treasurer), C. M. Alves, José M. Alves, E. H. d'Aquino, O. Baptista, B. M. Cunha, João Gomes, J. M. de Góes, F. X. Lopes, J. D. Osmond, S. de Pina, E. A. Remedios, J. Remedios, J. M. Rocha, Mario E. Silva, F. P. de V. Soares, Duarte de Souza and L. J. Xavier. The Sisters and girls of the Asile de la Ste. Enfance were accommodated in the northern transept, and the southern transept was reserved for the Sisters, boarders and orphans of the Italian Convent, as well as the students of St. Joseph's College and the Christian Brothers. The congregation, which was exceptionally large, was seated in the nave.

The service was of a very impressive nature. His Lordship Bishop L. Pozzoni officiated and was assisted by the Very Rev. Fr. P. de Maria and Rev. Fr. Angelini (deacon), and Rev. Fr. P. Lee (sub-deacon). The masters of ceremonies were Rev. Fathers P. Gabardi, G. M. Spada, and A. Leung. The choir and other musical arrangements were entrusted to the members of the Sociedade Philharmonica. The order of service was as under:

Introit—"Eternal rest give unto them" ... Sung by the Choir.
Kyrie eleison—Christe eleison ... Do.
The Collect—"Fidelium Des omnium" ... Sung by the Bishop.
Epistle of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, Chap. IV—12.17 ... By the Sub-Deacon.
Gradual—"Requiem aeterna dona eis Domine" ... By the Choir.
Tract—"Absolve Domine" ... Do.
Sequence—"Dies irae" ... Do.
Gospel of St. John, Chap. XI—21.28 ... By the Deacon.
Offertory—"Lord Jesus Christ, King of Glory" ... By the Choir.
At the Sign of the Cross, O just Judge of the living and the dead, etc. ... Read by the Bishop.
Preface—"It is just and reasonable" ... Sung by the Bishop.
Sanctus—Sanctus ... By the Choir.

THE CANON OF THE MASS.
Benedictus qui venit ... Sung by the Choir.
Pater Noster ... By the Bishop.
Communion—"Lux eterna et lucet eis" ... By the Choir.
Post Communion—"Lux eterna et lucet eis" ... By the Bishop.
The last Gospel read by the Bishop.
The funeral March, by Sociedade Philharmonica.
Chopin ... CONCLUSION.
The Absolution at the Catafalque.
"Libera me Domine" (full choir).

INQUEST AT KULANGSU, AMOY.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER.

An inquest was held at the British Consulate before H. B. M. Consul, Mr. P. E. O'Brien Butler, sitting as Coroner, on the 20th and 22nd February concerning the death of Mr. George Russell, aged 27, a light keeper in the service of the I.M.C., who was found on the verandah of a house occupied by Mr. Yokoyama, on the morning of the 19th February, seriously injured. Mr. C. A. V. Bowra, the Commissioner, and Mr. Nielsen, Inspector of Lights, were in court on behalf of the I.M.C., and the Municipal Police were represented by the Superintendent. A number of witnesses having been called, the finding was as follows:—
"Death from exhaustion from bleeding and exposure to cold. The wounds were not inflicted by any lethal weapon but probably arose from the deceased's falling against some stone or sharp substance. The attention of the Police is called to the fact that the man had previously been in doubtful company and had been robbed."

As a sequel to the foregoing, in the Mixed Court, on the 26th February, before Mr. Ch'ou Hung Yip, Mixed Court Magistrate—with Mr. L. Glog, of the British Consulate, sitting as Assessor, Yui Gwoat Sui, 31, brothel keeper, native of Kulangsu, Go Toh Ah, 29, chair cooler, native of Huan-an and Lee Kihit 24, house cooler, native of Kulangsu, were charged by the Superintendent of Police, with being concerned in robbery from the person of George Russell, a sum of money, a silver watch and a cheque book, on the early morning of the 19th inst. The prisoners were found guilty, and Yui Gwoat Sui was sentenced to six months' gaol and three years' imprisonment, and the other two prisoners to six months' gaol and two years' imprisonment each.

KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 11th February 1908.
Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace, (Chairman), C. A. V. Bowra, A. F. Gardiner, W. Kruse, Hsing Tsao-chow, S. Okuyama, N. Wilson, the Health Officer and the Secretary.
1. The minutes of the last meeting are read, and confirmed.
2. A letter is read from the British Consul informing the Council that he has been in correspondence with H.B.M.'s Surveyor of Works Shanghai, on the subject of landing over a well from the Consulate to the Council for the use of the public, and that he is prepared to hand over the well in question, it being a condition that the Council bind themselves to keep the well in good repair and always permit the residents of the British Consulate compound and of the Foundling Institution to have free access to it.
3. The Superintendent of Police reports the following cases have been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—

SUMMONSES.
Assault 2, Allowing pigs to stray 2.
(Signed) W. H. WALLACE, Chairman.
By order,
C. BERKELEY MITCHELL, Secretary.

£325,712 FOR WIDOWS AND SPINSTERS.

NOTTINGHAM LACEMAKERS' MUNIFICENCE.
The will of Mr. E. Wilkinson Smith, a Nottingham lace manufacturer, has been sworn at £325,712, and with the exception of about £10,000, the entire amount is left for the benefit of widows and spinners resident in the city and country of Nottingham.
The money is to be used to found and maintain a charity, called the Robert Wilkinson Smith Charity, to provide, at the discretion of the trustees, annuities for necessitous widows and spinners of good character and reputation, and to erect in Nottingham almshouses for widows and spinners.
The testator bequeathed £5,000 each to three nephews, and £10,000 to his nephew John Smith, but in four codicils he revoked the legacy to John Smith and reduced another nephew's legacy to £2,000. He also revoked legacies of £1,000 to his nieces Lucy Roberts, £500 to his clerk Albert Frazer, £250 to his employee Samuel Benbridge, £100 each to three other employees, and £50 to his cousin.
In the will Mr. Smith bequeathed a picture representing a boat in a gale to "my dear wife Arabella," but he revoked the bequest in a codicil.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. Zafro left Manila on Saturday, the 28th ult., and is due here to-day at 6 p.m.
The N.Y.K. str. Kawanishi Maru (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected here to-day.
The I.G.M. str. Prinz Sigismund left Moji on Saturday, the 28th ult. a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at 3 p.m.
The P. & O. str. Marmora left Singapore for this port on the 29th ult., at 2 p.m., with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 5th instant at about 6 a.m.
The N.Y.K. str. Iyo Maru (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on 28th ult., and is expected here on 8th inst.
The T.M. str. Princess Alice carrying the German Mail with dates from Berlin of the 11th ult., left Colombo on 28th ult. a.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 11th inst. a.m.
The T.K.K. str. Hongkong Maru will sail from Yokohama on Monday, the 2nd inst., and is due to arrive in Hongkong on Wednesday, 11th inst.
The C.P.R. str. Montevideo arrived Vancouver at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 28th ult.
The P.M. str. Siberia arrived in San Francisco on Friday, the 28th ult.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

The 2nd XI of the Police fared rather badly, against the 2nd XI of the Civil Service on the latter's ground. Scores:

CIVIL SERVICE.			
G. Hogarth, c and b Taylor	0		
P. Bacon, b Taylor	12		
A. Thornhill, b Bell	20		
J. McKay, c Shepherd, b Bell	4		
W. Tucker, c Cooper, b Bell	1		
C. H. Parkinson, b Bell	1		
R. S. Brown, c Cooper, b Bell	16		
R. S. Brown, c Cooper, b Bell	5		
R. Addison, run out	5		
J. A. Wilson, not out	1		
E. M. Brett, b Taylor	1		
Extras	1		
Total	12		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.			
Taylor	13	1	28
Cooper	2	36	1

POLICE 2ND XI.			
G. Shepherd, c and b McKay	0		
J. Deveney, b McKay	4		
Bell, c McKay, b Hogarth	4		
W. W. Cooper, c Bacon, b Hogarth	25		
Davis, c Bacon, b McKay	6		
Imp. W. Withers, c Brett, b Hogarth	0		
H. A. Barr, c and b McKay	0		
H. G. Henderson, c McKay, b Hogarth	1		
Garnier, c McKay, b Hogarth	0		
S. Taylor, not out	4		
Connell, c Brett, b McKay	4		
Total	15		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.			
McKay	6	1	8
Hogarth	1	36	5

MCCLES V. UNITED SERVICES.
Played on Saturday afternoon and resulted in a win for the Services. Scores:

MCCLES.			
E. A. Fowler, c MacCall, b Macfarlane	0		
E. H. Hinde, c MacCall, b Macfarlane	10		
A. A. Clifton, c and b Macfarlane	0		
R. Atkinson, c Stephenson, b Macfarlane	7		
F. H. Hinde, c Macfarlane	1		
H. B. Mackin, c MacCall, b Macfarlane	6		
T. E. Porter, c Stephenson, b Macfarlane	0		
A. Mackenzie, b MacCall	1		
R. O. Hutchison, b MacCall	1		
C. E. Shields, b MacCall	0		
W. C. J. Turner, not out	4		
Extras	1		
Total	81		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.			
Mackin	14	5	31
MacCall	13	6	25
Porter	1	1	1

UNITED SERVICES. First innings.

Capt. Mitchell, c Clifton, b Hutchison	22
Naj. Macfarlane, c Substitue, b Mackin	11
L. Thresher, c S. Hinde, b Mackin	23
L. MacCall, b Mackin	23
Test. Raymond, c S. Hinde, b Hutchison	8
Capt. Thompson, b Mackin	2
Capt. Porter, c Turner, b Mackin	10
Com. Walker, c S. Hinde, b Hutchison	10
M. J. Foster, not out	0
Major Stephenson, b Mackin	0
Rev. James, c S. Hinde, b Hutchison	0
Extras	2
Total	108

BOWLING ANALYSIS.			
Porter	4	0	27
Mackin	11	1	37
Hutchison	1	1	31

MCCLES. Second innings.

E. A. Fowler, c MacCall, b Macfarlane	28
R. O. Hutchison, c Substitue, b Macfarlane	5
A. A. Clifton, not out	10
H. B. Mackin, c Stephenson, b Macfarlane	22
T. E. Porter, not out	12
E. H. Hinde, c R. Atkinson, b F. H. Hinde	11
Stevens, A. Mackenzie, c F. Shields, did not bat	2
Extras	2
Total	92

BOWLING ANALYSIS.			
Macfarlane	8	36	2
Porter	4	0	27
Mackin	11	1	37
Hutchison	1	1	31

FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND V. WALES.

An international played on Saturday afternoon on the Club ground at the Happy Valley did not prove so interesting as was expected, and from a spectator's point of view was rather disappointing. Wales was represented by C. Humphreys; E. Evans, R.G.A., and C. B. McCubbin; W. H. Bishop, E. Humphreys and S. R. Jones; W. H. Williams and Goldenberg; David J. Williams; "Waterwitch," A. E. Thomas "Tamar" and E. Coyne; while the following did duty for England:—Chisham; W. G. Worreston and H. L. Garrett; A. Gregory, F. C. Hall and L. Linton; R. D. Atkinson, M. A. David, O. Eager, B. R. Turner and J. H. Mead (Capt.).

The Englishmen kicked off with the sun against them and soon found themselves called upon to defend their charge. The Welshmen maintained the attack for some time but the play was not of the highest standard. On neither side did the men understand each other's play and combination was not very conspicuous. This defect, however, was not so noticeable as the game advanced. Wales drew first blood through Goldenberg and half time arrived with the score—Wales, 1 goal; England, nil. With the sun behind them England showed up better in the second half and opened with a bombardment of the Welsh goal. After some brilliant play on the part of the English forwards David took a centre and beat Humphreys. A little later the representatives of the Rose secured another point through Turner, but they failed to convert from a penalty kick which was awarded them. Eager was incapacitated and had to leave the field for a time. The sons of the Principality now took the game in hand and after some hard work in front of goal scored the equalising point. The game ended in a draw—one goal each.

CAMERONS V. "BEDFORD."

One of the most interesting games in the Shield Competition was played at the Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon when the teams

drawn from "G" Company, Cameron Highlanders, and H.M.S. "Bedford" met in the third round. Right from the start the play was fast, the forward lines of both teams working hard. The Highlanders, while playing good football, adopted the more bustling tactics, but the brilliant defence put up by the naval men averted disaster time after time. The first half ended without any point having been registered, but the second half was not long in progress before the Camerons scored, raising the hopes of their supporters to a great height. However, shortly before the call of time the sailors secured the equalising point. The Camerons tried hard to gain the winning goal but though they bombarded the naval charge they were unable to score and when the whistle was blown the game stood—one goal each. It was decided to play half an hour extra, and the Highlanders resumed with a determined attack on the "Bedford" side, which came to naught. Even the penalty kick awarded them was not utilised. On crossing over the sailors were still kept on the defensive but a breakthrough by their forwards ended in the inside right beating the goalkeeper. This served them to further exertions and another attack led to the goalkeeper being deflected a second time, but the referee ruled the player offside. The game finished—"Bedford," 2 goals; Camerons, 1 goal.

The teams were: Camerons—Paterson; Paterson and Smith; Bishop, Darricott, and Kennedy; Smith and Jack; Lee; Valentino and McLachlan. "Bedford"—Rickard; Lynch and Sleeth; Haines, Clark and Wells; Smith and Shire; Myers; Brooks and Taylorson.

HEIRESSSES REBUKED.

Mr. McGavin, a picturesque Irish-American member of Congress from Illinois, started the House of Representatives at Washington on January 28th by a fiery speech attacking the marriage of American heiresses and foreigners.

In view of the Vanderbilt-Sachem wedding, Mr. McGavin's criticisms attracted unusual attention, although he solemnly disclaims any allusion to any particular heiress or any particular foreigner.

He says he had in mind only those heiresses who wear monies, and those heiresses who have neither the disposition, nor the good nor the ability to do so.

"It may not be amiss," should Mr. McGavin say, "to inquire into the state of the nation. What are we coming to in view of these international marriages which have become so frequent between a American heiresses and the alleged nobility of Europe?"

A Bill has been introduced to levy a tax on the dowries and settlements incident to these marriages. It is not my purpose to advocate or oppose the Bill, but I would inquire if the present law schedules include dukes, earls, counts and lords.

"I think it might be proper for the Customs officers to classify them, like frog's legs, as poultry, for it is the general opinion in this country that they are geese."

Mr. Chairman, we have prided ourselves on the fact that the year's balance of trade is in our favour, but nowhere in the summary can be found a reference to such a trade—the purchase of soiled and frayed specimens of the nobility of Europe for a few millions of American dollars wrung from the "lamb's" in Wall-street, with the women thrown in.

Every day seems to be bargain-day in New York, whether for a yard of ribbon or a pound of flesh.

"My criticisms are directed against those who have made a mockery of the most sacred relations of life, those women who are unsatisfied unless they can become the Countess Spaghetti or the Countess Macaroni."

But I wish to utter one word of tribute for the true American women who have rejected the vile lords, earls, and counts for the love of an American citizen.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Sympathy with Indians in the Transvaal was expressed at a meeting of Indians in London held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, and a resolution was passed setting forth that the treatment meted out in the Transvaal was unjust and humiliating, that the degradations imposed on them, as a class, were insulting to their countrymen, and that the deplorable helplessness of the Imperial Government to protect them as privileged citizens of the Empire from such unwarrantable invasion of their elementary rights had already done a great deal of harm in India and was likely, if this state of affairs was allowed to continue, to lead to grave results.

Dr. Abdul Majid, who presided, enforced the idea of the maintenance of fundamental rights and said their object was to move the Imperial Parliament to put an end to the shameful degradations to which their countrymen were subjected in the Transvaal. Mr. J. M. Parikh, who acted as secretary, said that Mr. Birrell had stated that it was a good sentiment that all British subjects should have an equal right to go everywhere within the British Empire. He (the speaker) maintained that it was not a sentiment, it was a right; it was the birthright of every Indian to go everywhere within the British Empire.

WRESTLING AT THE ALHAMBRA.

INTERNATIONAL CONTEST.

The great idea of an Alhambra ballet is the blending of colour in the costumes of the rank and file; the chief feature of the second day of the "catch-as-catch-can" wrestling championship of the Alhambra stage was the perfection of the colour scheme in the skin of the principal performers, says a London paper.

There was no necessity to dress the parts; the men addressed to the waist and their various nationalities stood revealed. The Japanese, the milk-chocolate type was represented by Abdullah, of the Argentine, the yellow by Yamato, of Japan, and the white by the Britishers and their Continental brethren—the latter in many instances were more enemy.

Had the Indian Kahoots and Suliman, the ferocious Turk, been able to take the mat—the latter could not owing to slight indisposition—one would have obtained seven more victories. Suliman was not the only "big" man missing, for the Glasgow policeman, Alex. Munro, was on another bench as was the sixteen-stone Jap, Ono. Then Peter Gotz had retired from the middle-weights, owing to the dissatisfaction he expressed against the system of giving falls.

In this respect there has been a welcome alteration, for the falls during the remainder of the bouts must be practically pin-falls or nothing. The promoters have been wise enough to recognise the generally expressed opinion against the original rule.

No man pointed out the many charms in watching quick light weights wrestle, but it is very certain that the majority of non-experts better respect the men with "beef." And in modern England the man with little claims to be considered in the ranks of experts belongs to the majority.

One could not fail to notice how the audience moved further forward in the seats, and that the cat-calls in the gallery grew louder when, after a few minutes' interval, Mr. Bottoms staged the heavyweights. The weight of the wrestlers of the picture as several fine wrestlers worked themselves by excellence into the hearts of an audience which, a few minutes earlier, was in ignorance of a man's personality, if not his name. Such is the "greatness" of a straight wrestling championship!

One saw the plucky Nelson give weight away and take his beating splendidly at the hands of the shock-headed Enile de Rio, the conqueror of Madral, and the other brother of that smirking young scoundrel, the crowd yelled. When Enile de Rio and Enile de Rio, the crowd yelled. When Enile de Rio and Enile de Rio, the crowd yelled.

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THE MASTERY OF THE PACIFIC.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A noteworthy contribution, by Mr. Colquhoun to the Times is here reproduced:—

"The struggle in the Far East which began with the China-Japanese War must inevitably be decided by military power, and therefore will eventually be mainly fought out by those Powers which have convenient military bases in the Pacific."

These words were written seven years ago, before the Russo-Japanese War was imminent, and at a time when President Roosevelt was still in the early stages of his campaign in favour of naval expansion in the United States. They are quoted here not as a specimen of successful political prophecy, but as a useful starting-point in estimating the present position of affairs in that struggle for the Mastery of the Pacific which is absorbing so much of our attention to-day.

In 1901, when the writer of this article penned the lines quoted, he was able to conceive the possibility of a collision in the near future between Russia and Japan; but the astonishing results of that struggle and the rate at which affairs have moved since then in the Far East have precipitated the "second stage" of that struggle in a manner he could never have anticipated. An American Fleet "in its own waters" in the Pacific, and open (though irresponsible) discussion of the possibility of war between the United States and Japan would have seemed wildly improbable seven years ago, while another great factor in the present situation, the real weakening of China, was not only a matter of conjecture.

The last seven years have, indeed, been breathless ones for the Island Empire of the Pacific, and she has packed into them enough achievement to satisfy most nations for a century or two. In order to get a fresh view of this question of the mastery we must begin in the revolution of the Far East, and now, as ever, she is rolled to our eyes, because now, as ever, we cannot penetrate the wall which divides Oriental from Occidental and see into the minds of the people with whom we have entered into close alliance.

Unscrutable as is the Chinese to ordinary observation, it is possible to penetrate sufficiently far below the surface to become intimate with and confident of him. Not so with the Japanese. His is the impenetrable reserve of the man who wears a mask of design. He is isolated from us not only by centuries of an alien civilisation but by the conscious habit, continually fostered, of disguising his real feelings. Men who go from China to Japan are aware of distinct differences in the social conditions. There are many, of course, who become much attached to the latter country and its people, and this was particularly the case while "Old Japan" still lingered.

Visitors have been enchanted with the easy grace and politeness of the people and their smiling faces. It is only when an attempt is made to get below the surface that one realises how little it is possible to know of the Japanese mind. Even that tell-tale, a popular Press, does not make many revelations, for, like every other expression of feeling in Japan, it is in Japan it is in essential matters strictly repressed.

We know, therefore, what has been accomplished by Japan in the outer-world—her tangible successes, her obvious changes—but of the great revolution going on under the surface of the state of Japanese feeling to-day, the hopes and ambitions of the nation, we know almost nothing. On the surface we see that the diplomatic attitude of the Government is strictly "correct." On the other hand, we find an extreme Chauvinist party which, on occasion, expresses itself with considerable freedom. But the attitude of the Japanese people generally is impossible to judge. We find that social changes are taking place in Japan itself. The old military nobility are becoming merchants and manufacturers as well as naval and military officers. The agriculturalist is being transformed into an industrialist, the artist into a mechanic. Moreover, "the old courtesy, the old faith, the old kindness are vanishing like snow in sun." Japan was determined to adapt, not adopt, Western civilisation but it seems she could not preserve the delicate flowers of her own civilisation, and the new hybrid. All this is written for us to see, but we can see no further. The travail of soul in this rebirth of a nation was hidden from us, and we cannot tell what manner of child it is that is springing up, challenging admittance into the comity of nations.

What we can see plainly is the military side of Japanese success. We see her firmly settled in Korea and following towards that unfortunate country a relentless policy of domination. In Manchuria Japan holds the position formerly occupied by Russia, with this difference, that the conditions are more onerous for China. By her Alliance with Great Britain and her Agreements with Russia and France, Japan has, moreover, secured a truce to those international conflicts which had for so long made the Far East a cockpit for Europe. The two main principles laid down by the Treaty and Agreements are the independence and integrity of China and equality of opportunity—the Open Door. It was in defence of these principles that Japan fought Russia and gained the victory. The commercial and industrial expansion of the country, therefore, would have been to achieve for a considerable time, at all events, the question of the Mastery of the Pacific. The European dream of carving up China has altogether vanished. For one thing the corpse has shown signs of extraordinary vitality. But the commercial potentialities of China are enhanced, rather than reduced, by her obvious awakening, and the second of the two principles—the maintenance of the Open Door—still remains as the goal of the policy of all the commercial nations.

It is plain, therefore, to find that Japan, usually so correct in her interpretation of international understanding, does not seem over-anxious on this score. She began by refusing to join the other Powers in their agreement for the reciprocal protection of trade marks in China, and she has continued a policy of preferential treatment in favour of her own people not only in the Far East but throughout Manchuria. Through her control of the Southern Manchurian lines (where she has the right to impose a heavy tariff) and, whereas Japanese mails have been handicapped and, whereas Japanese mails have been handicapped and, whereas Japanese mails have been handicapped.

At the present moment a dispute is pending concerning the construction of a branch from the Peking northward line, for which the Chinese on November 8 last granted a concession to a British firm of railway constructors. It is obvious from some of the comments published on this subject that the writers have not taken

CITRONNADE SAUVINET IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

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PER DOZEN JARS . . . \$15.00.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

TELEPHONE No. 135. WINE, SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANTS, 12, QUEEN'S ROAD-CENTRAL. Hangkong, 21st February, 1908. [35]

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

TWO IN ONE

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IS THE AUTO-PIANO

(A PIANO & PLAYER COMBINED)

THE ALBION-AUTO,

THE RACHELS-AUTO,

THE BRINSMEAD-ANGELUS.

SOLE AGENTS: THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1908. [36]

PORTUGUESE PARADOX.

DICTATORSHIP PRODUCES A GOLDEN AGE.

Another interesting reference to conditions in Portugal a month ago was made by a Standard correspondent, who said:—

"To be the first friend of an independent and orderly Portugal is one of the oldest and soundest articles in England's world policy. It follows that the protracted Dictatorship of Senhor Joao Franco demands the attention of Englishmen."

From the point of view of those who place paper constitutions above the facts of life, the purely political situation in Portugal is nearly as bad as it can be. Even during the brief life of 1908 the evil has been doubted. As the old year closed, the grass had been growing for eight months, and the empty Cortes, or a thin of Turkish cigarettes, not one have I believed, the comparisons of Camoens and of Vasco Gama have fallen to the estate of slave a shameful submitting to a brutal tyranny.

Where the sacred cause of liberty is at stake, an Englishman may fairly claim that he is not indifferent, and yet I must confess to having found this Portuguese Reign of Terror strange-ly like the Golden Age. Despite my suspicious omings and goings, at all hours of the day and night, and in all states of the weather, in all sorts of Portuguese cities and towns and mountain villages, not one have I been asked to unfold my passport or to fill up a single one of the inquisitorial forms so dear to the hotelkeepers and police of free and equal and fraternal France. And, although its weight and bulkiness suggest a load of Barcelona bombs, nobody has laid a hand on my kit-bag, save one bored hording of an octroi, whose burrowings among my clean shirts were conducted solely in the hope—vain one—of discovering a box or two of English matches or a tin of Turkish cigarettes. Indeed, the only spot in Portugal where I have been asked to trace the footprints of the Dictator in the common walks of life is in the office of the money changer, who gives me an extra half-sovereign's worth of reis on every ten pound note.

"The Soul of a Priest" a novel which Mr. T. Fisher Unwin is publishing in his Colonial Library, is a book of somewhat unusual character. It has been written in English by an Italian nobleman, the Duke Little-Vicenti-Arena, who, while a scion of the great family of the "Vicenti," is also a Socialist, and has attempted to work his ancestral estate in Lombardy on Socialist lines. The book is a study of clerical life in Italy. It depicts what is perhaps a not uncommon experience among Roman priests—the gradual disillusionment of a soul. The central character is a young Italian nobleman who is led by the circumstances of his education and by revolt from the corrupt and dissolute life of his parents, to enter the priesthood. Then it is shown how he finds all manner of sinister influences at work within the Church, and after a bitter struggle resolves to liberate himself. The book is full of careful psychological study, and its pictures of life in a monastery, a school, in the Academia Vaticana, in an Episcopal Palace and in a south Italian country parish, have a vivid realism which seems to come from first-hand observation.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
[BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January 1907. 21

TO LET

TO LET—AT CANTON.

EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE on SHAMEN. A.B. 99. Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908. 251

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

GODOWN No. 101, Praya East. Apply to—CHATER & MODY. Victoria Buildings. Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 212

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town. Apply to—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st February, 1908. 240

TO LET.

A SIX ROOMED HOUSE at ELLIOT CRESCENT, Robinson Road. Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to—F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO, 33, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 22nd January, 1908. 100

TO LET.

LA HACIENDA East, Mount Kollit. The Peak, unfurnished, from the middle of April next. For particulars apply to the undersigned. C. H. GRACE, Care of Secretary's Office, Hongkong Club. Hongkong, 5th February, 1908. 311

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. Apply to—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & CO., Limited. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 91

TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY. **KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mat.** Area 85,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 221

TO LET.

CHAMBERS in No. 2, WYNDHAM STREET, Moderate Rent. First Floor of No. 2, Queen's Road, Central, comprising Six Large Rooms and Out-houses suitable for business Premises or Dwellings, now occupied by FRED. BORNEMANN & Co. Second Floor of No. 2, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, above the Office of DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd. Hongkong, 26th February, 1908. 96

TO LET.

PER 1st January, One OFFICE ROOM on Second Floor, Prince's Buildings. Apply to—REUTER, BROECKELMANN & CO. Hongkong, 9th December, 1907. 102

TO LET.

LARGE OFFICE ROOM on First Floor of No. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD. Apply to—FRED. BORNEMANN, No. 16, Des Vœux Road Central. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908. 144

TO LET.

"FAIRVIEW," No. 1, Robinson Road, Hongkong, furnished or unfurnished. Furniture can be purchased if desired. 6 big Rooms, nice view of harbour. Apply to—Messrs. J. ULLMANN & Co., 34, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 1st February, 1908. 382

TO LET.

No. 5, MORRISON HILL. One FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point. Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 21st October, 1907. 83

TO LET.

4 and 5 ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon. **COMMODIOUS SHOP** in Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong. Immediate possession. Moderate rentals. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD. Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 117

TO LET.

THE ROOMS on the first floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (opposite the General Post Office). The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated. Very moderate rent. Immediate Possession. Apply to—YEE SANG FAT & CO. Same address. Hongkong, 28th January, 1907. 270

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st March, 1908. 185

TO LET.

No. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD. Apply to—COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. 168

TO LET

"EGGESFORD" (Furnished) No. 114, PRAY. Contains 6 ROOMS. No. 71, WYNDHAM STREET. "GLENWOOD" CAINA ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 26 Rooms. BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms. No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldwell Macgregor). OFFICES in Queen's Road Central. BELLIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD. GOOD CENTRAL GODOWN, No. 39, DUDELL STREET. LADBROKE, No. 9, CONDUIT ROAD. 8 Rooms. Furnished or Unfurnished from 15th April, 1908. Large Servants' Quarters and full sized Tennis Court. No. 3, DUDELL STREET Shop and 1st Floor. Nos. 1 and 6, DES VŒUX VILLAS (Peak). No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao. Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building. Hongkong, 18th February, 1908. 189

TO LET.

ONE ROOM in Prince's Buildings, Top Floor. Apply to—Messrs. S. J. DAVID & CO. Hongkong, 29th February, 1908. 448

TO LET.

A STORE in Good Position, No. 14, Queen's Road Central, including First Floor, and Godown at back, with Lease. Apply to—14, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 26th February, 1908. 437

TO LET.

SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, Queen's Road Central. Apply to—Messrs. S. J. DAVID & CO., Prince's Buildings. Hongkong, 23rd February, 1908. 445

TO LET.

4 ROOMED HOUSES in Morrison Hill. Cap Road, suitable for Married Couple with Small Family. Rent low. **EUROPEAN FLATS in "WILD DELL" Buildings.** Rents low. No. 2, CHANCELLY LANE, 6 ROOMED HOUSE fitted with Electric Light. Central Locality. "STILLINGFLEET" Peak Road. SIX ROOMED HOUSE with Fine View of Harbour. "HARPERVILLE" Garden Road. SIX ROOMED HOUSE fitted with Electric Light and full use of Tennis Court. Apply to—PERCY SMITH & SETH, Accountants & Auditors, &c., 5, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 26th February, 1908. 438

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

A DESIRABLE EUROPEAN RESIDENCE in MACAO in excellent position and near Praya Grande. For terms and particulars, apply to SUPERINTENDENT, E. E. Telegraph Co. Hongkong, 25th February, 1908. 426

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHERMAN, TOMES & Co.). Apply to—THE COMPTON DEPT., JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Connaught Road Central. Hongkong, 25th February, 1908. 299

TO LET.

FIRST Class European Houses, furnished or unfurnished, Loshell Terrace and Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon. Apply to—TAM Tsz KONG, Care of Hip On Insurance, Exchange and Loan Co., Ltd., 42, Bonham Strand, West. Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 94

TO LET.

A UCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street, immediate possession. Nos. 2 and 4, "FAIRVIEW," ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon. "WOODBURY" GARDEN ROAD. "ROSENATH," Kowloon. Apply to—LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vœux Road. Hongkong, 10th February, 1908. 87

TO LET.

No. 59, CAINE ROAD. Nos. 27 and 31, SEYMOUR ROAD. Apply to—SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. 91

TO LET.

OFFICES on Top Floor No. 2, Connaught Road, facing the Cricket Ground. No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL 1st floor. "HATFIELD" Conduit Road. A HOUSE in CHEYEN GARDENS, Conduit Road. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 18, Des Vœux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st March, 1908. 86

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. GILLANDERS "CLAREMONT," 2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD. Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 1830

SHARE REPORT

Messrs. Kish George & Co. say in their weekly share report dated Hongkong, 29th February, 1908.—A moderate to fair business has been done in several of the leading stocks, but rates have not changed much. The sterling demand rate of exchange on London closes at 1s. 10-9/16d., while rates on Shanghai have advanced to 1s. 7-1/2d. for a Bank T/L, and 1s. 7-1/4d. for a three days sight Private Bill. Barsilver in London is quoted 25-1/2d., and Consols 287-11-16. The Bank of England rate of discount remains at 4 per cent., and the market rate of discount is 3 1/2 per cent.

BANK SHARES.—Hongkong and Shanghai are further shares available. London quotes 27-1/2. Nationals are unchanged.

MARINE INSURANCE SHARES.—Union changed hands at 85-50, and a few more shares are obtainable at that figure. In other stocks under this heading there is no business nor change to report.

FIRE INSURANCE SHARES.—A few Hongkong and Shanghai shares are available. The report of this Company for 1907 shows a profit of \$283,457.65 (against \$355,555.55 for 1906), which sum is proposed to deal with as follows: To pay a dividend of \$27 per share (against \$40 per share for 1905) absorbing \$216,000 and to add to the reserve fund the balance of \$67,457.65 (increasing same to \$1,233,941.58). The 1907 account shows an income from premia (less returns and re-insurances) of \$387,200.89 (against \$389,364.35 at end of 1906), while the losses incurred so far amount to \$44,896.57 (against \$26,892.29 at end of 1906). Income from interest amounts to \$181,398.38 (against \$149,102.95 for 1906), while charges on commissions (less transfer fees and profit on exchanges) figure with \$75,544.14 (against \$83,888.26 at end of 1906). The credit balance of working account on 31st December, 1907, was \$428,027.42 (against \$455,236.75 at same date 1906). Fixed deposits appear unchanged with \$125,000 while mortgages are given with \$1,789,723.90 (against \$1,895,889.53 as per previous account). Japanese Government deposits appear at the old figure of \$85,445.41 while investments in bonds and debentures amount to \$128,460.65 (against \$108,631.04 as per last report), accounts receivable are given with \$195,423.55 (against \$209,679.77 as per last report), and cash in bank and in hands of general managers figure with \$109,896.44 (against \$130,161.87 as per last statement). On the other side we found accounts payable stated with \$13,697.83 (against \$42,347.91 as per last report), and uncollected dividends with \$13,905.05 (against \$3,545.05 as per last report). Comparing the accounts for 1904, 1905, and 1906, we arrive at the following figures:

	1904	1905	1906
Total income from premia less re-insurance	\$394,131.31	\$479,926.62	\$386,743.74
Less per cent. from income as above	\$214,791.94	\$81,687.80	\$156,942.46
Change, exchange and commissions, &c.	\$85,789.13	\$119,176.00	\$98,116.58
Income from interest as above	22.57 p.c.	22.22 p.c.	24.86 p.c.
Income from investments as above	\$140,775.39	\$147,894.93	\$149,102.95
Dividend	\$25 p. share	\$40 p. share	\$47 p. share
Placed to reserve	\$20,417.06	\$35,555.55	\$7,457.65

Chinese have sellers at \$93. SHIPING SHARES.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been done at 28-1/2 ex the dividend of \$11 per share paid on 25th instant, and more shares are for sale. Indos have sellers at \$58, London quotations are unchanged, but Shanghai quotes \$14. 491. China and Manilla have sellers at \$14, while Douglas continue quiet at \$40. Star Line's are still inquired after at last rates. Shell Transports are quiet at 45-1/4, the London rate being 46-1/4. Union Waterboats sold and have sellers at \$10.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have advanced to sales and buyers at \$115, while Luzons have inquiries at \$15, after a sale at that rate.

MINE SHARES.—Charbonnages are wanted at \$25. Raids sold in a small way at \$3, but more shares are on offer. Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's shares are quiet at \$15. DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Shares have been done at \$94 ex the dividend of \$4 per share paid on 25th instant. Farwick and New Amoy Docks are not wanted at present. Shanghai Docks, after falling in the north to 1s. 80, are weak at that rate. In Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's shares a rather large business was done at 8-1/2 for old and \$5 for new shares, but on its becoming known that the final dividend would be only \$11 per share, a slump set in, and sales took place at \$5-1/2, \$5-1/4, \$4-1/2, \$4-1/4, and \$3-1/2 for old, and \$5-1/2 for new shares, the market settling again, however, the closing quotation being \$5-1/4 and \$5-1/2 respectively. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves are unchanged, 1s. 21-1/2.

LANDS, HOTELS and BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company's shares changed owners at \$101 and \$100, at which latter rate shares are on offer. Kowloon Lands have sellers at \$7 ex the dividend of \$11 per share paid on 25th instant. A small lot of West Point can be placed at \$49. Hongkong Hotels have sellers at \$104; Humphreys' Estates sold at \$10 and \$10-1/2, closing with buyers at \$10. Shanghai Lands are steady at 1s. 10-1/2.

COTTON MILLS.—Two have dropped to 1s. 5-1/2; other Shanghai Mills are unchanged. Hongkong Cottons have fallen to sellers at \$9. **SUNDRY MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.**—Philippines have buyers at \$7; the 5th ordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held in Manila on 4th proximo. The report for 1907 has been issued and says that the output and sale of cigars has increased by some 50 per cent., especially in the higher priced shapes, and turning out the quality of cigars that the factory is at present, prospects of further increased sales are visible. The cigarette business is not quite so satisfactory, although a slightly increased demand is noticeable, but at the present time a great increase in outlandings, and considering the state of the country and the scarcity of money at the moment this is not to be desired. The Giranda Building is in excellent condition. During the last year a new roof has been put on, the cost of which, \$3,000, has been borne by working account. It has been continued at a fairly profitable rate. The factory buildings at Gastambide are also in good shape and a new drying room has been added, which was greatly needed. The general managers at Hongkong have arranged to increase the capital of the company by the issue of additional shares and have guaranteed that these will all be taken up. This will enable to write off the balance at debit of profit and loss account and also to repay remainder of Hongkong loan and will leave the company with no interest charges to pay and with practically a clean sheet. These arrangements being most satisfactory for the shareholders interests, the directors have called an extraordinary general meeting for Wednesday, 26th February, in order to obtain the confirmation and to arrange that it be put through as from

the first of the year. The directors are of opinion that prospects are better than any previous year. Lands and buildings appear in the balance sheet with Rs. 134,719.20, good will and trade marks with Rs. 229,357.79, plant and stock with Rs. 117,755.07, furniture with Rs. 17,296.31, machinery with Rs. 40,470.21, cash in hand and at bankers Rs. 2,833.93, fire insurance in advance with Rs. 1,417.04, sundry debtors with Rs. 69,305.59, leaving a balance at debit of profit and loss account of Rs. 19,476.18 against Rs. 47,224.63 on 31st December, 1906. The liabilities are, capital Rs. 608,108.11, loans Rs. 81,000, and sundry creditors Rs. 3,553.21. China Light and Powers sold at \$6 and \$5, and a few more shares can be placed at \$5. Hongkong Electric has enquiries at \$144. Green Island Cement shares sold at \$11.80 and \$11, and have sellers at latter rate. Less have sellers at \$24-1/2. The report of this Company for the year 1907, has appeared in print, and shows a net profit (including \$4,331.46 brought forward from 1906) of \$137,578.41, against \$163,336.81 for 1906, including \$3,766.31 brought forward from 1905. An interim dividend of \$4 per share, absorbing \$20,000, was paid on 1st August last, and a final dividend of \$15 per share, absorbing \$75,000 is now proposed (making in all \$19 per share for 1907, against \$22 per share for 1906). It is further proposed to make a provision of \$15,000 for contingencies (last year \$25,000), to write off property account the sum of \$23,000 (last year \$24,475.33), and to carry forward to next account the balance of \$4,578.41. The receipts for ice and cold storage during the year figure with \$123,868.74 (this is after deducting all charges, salaries, wages and general trade expenses), against \$153,697.99 for 1906; interest and dividends is given with \$9,294.67 (against \$8,276.26 as per last report), while rents received (less crown rent and taxes paid), appear with \$2,199.54 (against \$2,226.35 as per last report). On the other hand \$2,150 (same as last year), appear as general managers commission and auditor's fees. Property account will, after the above writing off, stand at \$127,000 (against \$150,000 last year), and the sum of \$130 (same as last year) appears as investment in insurance shares. Cash in hand and at bankers appear with \$117,739.07 (against \$95,755.32 as per last account), while \$38,000 (same as last year) have been invested in mortgages. The 1st instalment of cost of a launch appears \$5,735 and outstanding accounts, accounts receivable, ice and coal in stock, and unexpired fire insurance appear with \$9,930.64 (against \$11,444.31 as per last account). On the other side we find \$13,413.55 accounts payable (against \$9,899.01 as per last statement), ammonia reserve account \$3,825.75 (against \$9,078.16 as per last report), while the provision for contingencies will (with the above addition of \$15,000 appear with \$120,000. Ropes can be placed at \$25-1/2. We have added to our list the Hongkong Milling (Flour) Company, Limited, which was established in 1905 with a capital of \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$100 each, fully paid up. Shares sold during the week at \$150. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China-Borneo have been done at \$11, but more share are on offer. China Providents have changed ownership at \$8.60, \$8-1/2 and at \$9, closing with sellers at latter figure. Old Peak Tramways have been sold at \$13. Langkats have improved to 1s. 42-1/2. Vm. Powells fetched \$5. Weissmann sold at \$165. No change or business has been reported in other stocks under this heading.

CANADA'S COAST TRADE. RESTRICTED TO BRITISH VESSELS. Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada, has received an important telegram from the Department of Customs, Ottawa, on the subject of Canadian coasting trade. Under an Act of the Canadian Parliament (Anno 1886, Chap. 83), the Dominion, relating to the coasting trade of the Dominion, it was provided that no goods or passengers could be carried by water from one port in Canada to another except in British ships, but it was also provided that the Governor in Council might order the exemption from such law of any foreign country admitting British ships to its coasting trade. Upon investigation it was found that the following countries permitted British ships to participate in their coasting trade: Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Belgium, and the Argentine Republic, and Orders in Council were passed at various times between the years 1874 and 1881 granting to each of them a similar privilege in Canada. Lord Strathcona was advised by cablegram from the Department of Customs at Ottawa that the Orders in Council referred to above have been repealed by one passed on the 13th January, which will take effect on Jan. 1 next, from which date the ships of the countries mentioned will be subject to the Act, providing that no goods or passengers shall be carried from one port of Canada to another except in British ships.

INTIMATIONS

S. MOUTRIE & CO. LTD.

NEW SEASON'S MODELS

JUST ARRIVED

BABY GRANDS

AND

COTTAGE PIANOS

BY

BLUTHNER, RUD. IBACH

RACHELS, PLEYEL,

CHAPPELL AND

ROSENKRANZ & Co.

INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS:
S. MOUTRIE & CO., LD.,
York Building, Chater Road.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1907. 187-2

THORNE'S
OLD VAT



THIS VAT HAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD SINCE 1831

SCOTCH WHISKY

SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
As Supplied to the House of Commons.

VISITORS TO CANTON. Should purchase FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER.

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD (S.S. "FAIRFAN") With Illustrations, Maps and Plans. Price—1/6. On Sale at—Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office. Messrs. KELLY & WALSH. Years: W. BREWER & Co. Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. Hongkong, 4th October, 1903.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel. Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

BENGER'S

FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended. Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age. Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

AN IDEAL INVALID FOOD IN HOT CLIMATES.



A PANCREATISED MILK AND CEREAL FOOD.

For Travellers by Sea or Land this complete Food will be found exceedingly valuable.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S Ltd., 37, Lombard Street, LONDON.



Before going out drink a cup of

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

It Warms, Comforts and Cheers.

BEST & GOES FARTHEST.

THE GRAND HOTEL

DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE

COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS

Situated in close proximity to the Harbour and Railway Station.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

Special arrangements for a long stay.

F. DOMBALLE, Proprietaires.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	PALMA	About 29th Feb.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	BORNEO	About 1st March	Freight and Passage.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and AMSTERDAM via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	SOCOTRA	On 6th March	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	MARMORA	About 6th March	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS DELTA	DELTA	Noon 7th March	See Special of Call.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP	NUBIA	About 11th March	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1908

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, HAIPHONG, SHANGHAI, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 3rd Mar., 4 P.M.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"CHIANG"	On 4th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 4th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 5th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANSI"	On 7th Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCESTON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, and PERTH	"TAIYUAN"	On 9th Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 10th Mar., 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 20th Mar., 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivaled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates to all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

Hongkong, 1st March, 1908

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTSNORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, FRIEDR. WILHELM, SAIGON, SIMPSONHAFEN, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	Tuesday, 3rd Mar., at 6 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG"	About Tuesday 3rd March.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"GOESEN"	Wedday, 11th Mar., at Noon.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Middle of March.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD
MELBOMERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1908.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCOW	"SHOSHU MARU"	TUESDAY, 3rd Mar., at 10 A.M.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amplest. Unrivaled Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

Taking Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, London, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Services" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMeward.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG
BELGRAVIA	S.S. SLAVONIA
5th March	7th March
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
S.S. ...	S.S. BRASILIA
17th March	15th March
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	FOR MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG
S.S. SILEBIA	HOHENSTAUFEN
24th March	25th March
S.S. LYDIA	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG
FOR CHINKIANG & WUHU	S.S. SAMBIA
On 4th March	2nd April
Freight.	
For Further Particulars, apply to—	

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1908.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIMAHY	JAVA	First half of March	JAVA PORTS	Second half of March
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half of March	JAPAN	First half of March
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of March	JAVA PORTS	Second half of March
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half of March	JAVA PORTS	Second half of March
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half of March	JAVA PORTS	Second half of March
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of April	JAPAN	First half of April

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports or through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor—
Hongkong, 1st March, 1908.

Telephone No. 375.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAV. CO. LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Tuesday, 3rd Mar., Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Wedday, 4th Mar., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 6th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI, SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Friday, 13th Mar., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUISANG"	Tuesday, 17th Mar., Noon.

RETURN TOUR TO JAPAN AND BACK.

OCCUPYING 34 DAYS.

The steamers "Kut-ano," "Nanango," and "Poon-ko" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama (via Inland Sea) returning via Kobe and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Canton, and Tientsin via Chingwangtao.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Hongkong, 28th February, 1908.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES 1908.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	KAWACHI MARU Capt. H. Petersen, Tons 6227	WEDDAY, 4th March, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, WASH. via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU, Tons 6112 Capt. S. J. G. Parsons	WEDDAY, 18th March, at Daylight.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE and PERTH	AKI MARU Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6444	TUESDAY, 3rd March, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	IKO MARU, Tons 5320 Capt. Wm. Thompson	TUESDAY, 17th March, at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, MADRAS and COLOMBO	YAWATA MARU Capt. K. Homma, Tons 5313	FRIDAY, 24th March, at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. T. L. Harrison, Tons 5529	FRIDAY, 17th April, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TAKASAKI MARU Capt. A. Mosker, Tons 4740	WEDDAY, 4th March, at Daylight.
	MOYORI MARU Capt. J. Hands, Tons 3778	FRIDAY, 6th March, at Daylight.
	INABA MARU Capt. Wm. Blundridge, Tons 6181	SATURDAY, 7th March, at Daylight.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. T. Harrison, Tons 5529	WEDDAY, 18th March, at Noon.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Coleridge Road.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1908.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

336

CIE. DES CHARGEURS REUNIS,
ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI, CHINWANTAO, TIENTSIN and PEKING, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PACIFIC COAST, BUENOS AIRES, MONTEVIDEO, without transshipment.

S. S. "CEYLAN,"
Capt. JOHAN.
To Sail On
MONDAY, 9th MARCH.

THIS twin screw Steamer, 15,000 tons, is newly built and has superior accommodation for 1st Class Passengers. Only Single and Double Berth Cabins, each fitted with Electric Fans, Steam Heaters, Writing Table, Wardrobe, Drawing Room, Smoking Room, Hair Dressing Room, Laundry, Doctor and Stewards.

The Best Line to go to Japan and America in visiting Peking and North China.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

J. MILLET, AGENT,
FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1908.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA—
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong, CALLAO and IQUIQUE, via JAPAN, PORTS (Karaima, Kobe and Yokohama), With Liberty to call at Honolulu and Salina Cruz.

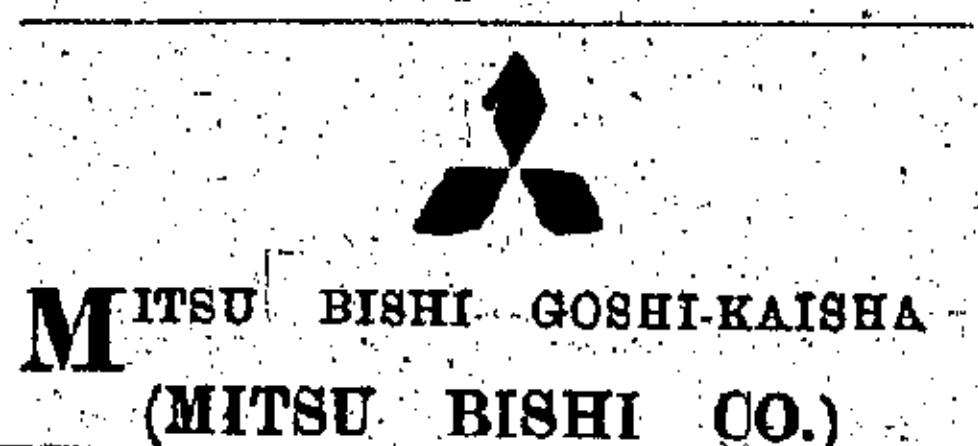
Steamers	Tons
"KASATO MARU"	6,100
Some time First half of April	

Taking Freight and Passengers to South American and Western Coast Ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

K. MATSUDA, Manager,
York Buildings,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1908.NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS
EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at the KOWLOON BOOK-STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road, & Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WHARF STALL,
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1902.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPT. FORTS every fortnight For Freight and further particulars, apply

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
General Agents for China and Japan
Hongkong, 4th August, 1888.COAL DEPARTMENT
MARUNO-UCHI, TOKYO.Cable Address, "IWASAKI,"
which applies to all Branch Offices.
All Letters to be Addressed:
MANAGER, MITSUBISHI CO.
BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, &
HANKOW.AGENTS:—
YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.
CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEARING & Co.
MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Namazutsu, Shinaw, and Hojo Collieries; and
Sole Agents for MIYAO and KISHIDAKE COALS.T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong,
No. 2, Pedder Street.

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